THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1794. [N° 1673.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

European Intelligence.

DECLARATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA, TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE, ON HIS SECESSION FROM THE PRESENT CONFEDERACY.

THE period being arrived in which the Prussian Majesty is forced to discontinue taking that active part in the present war, which hitherto has been the effect of his generosity and pure patriotism; on account, and in consideration of what is owing by his Majesty, to the preservation of his own affairs, and to the welfare of his subjects, his Majesty thinks it particularly his duty to lay before their Highnesses the Co States of the German Empire, the real causes and true motives by which he was induced to take such a resolution.

At the time when the French nation, in the unfortunate delusion of imaginary liberty, had not only dissolved every tie of civil order among themselves, but also meditated the subversion of the repose and welfare of other nations, by the introduction of their anarchic horrors, and in fact, had already taken an hostile manner on the territories of his imperial Majesty, and of the German Empire, as were nearest to them; his majesty thought proper to unite his just arms with those of his Imperial Majesty, and afterwards with those of the whole German Empire, and those of his other allies, in order to set bounds to the destructive enterprizes of a delirious nation, and to restore peace and happiness to those as guiltless as highly endangered States. This object was ever the guide of the arms of his majesty down to this present moment, and more impressive on his mind, in proportion as the madness of the French augmented, and the danger of all Germany became more imminent. The efforts of his majesty to set a boundary to this mighty torrent of ill fortune on the German territories, were, it is true, at first but proportioned to the danger, but soon exceeded the utmost of his ability.—The war, was not a war with a civilized nation, and well disciplined armies, but a war with a delirious and never diminishing swarm of men, with a highly populous nation, provided with every resource for war to back them—a set of men who did not merely fight for victory, but who fought by fire, sword, and the poison of their pernicious doctrines, to subvert the whole social edifice of Germany.

To oppose to this almost unconquerable enemy, the King, on his part, brought into the field 70,000 men, of those his choicest troops; with these has he combated, even until this campaign, under every imaginable obstacle, far from the Prussian dominions, almost already exhausted funds, excess of dearness of the necessaries of life, and almost insupportable expence.

Besides these unparalleled efforts, his majesty has made to the common cause every possible sacrifice which the national strength of Prussia would permit; nor has he hesitated to expose even his sacred person, and princes of his family, to every danger by which the repose and safety of Germany could be conquered from the enemy. For this object alone has so much Prussian blood been spilt—for this, such immense treasures drained from his dominions, such a war must necessarily have more exhausted his resources than those of such powers whose dominions lay more contiguous to the scene of hostility; and thus his majesty fell into an absolute impossibility of taking any longer that active part from his own means, without utterly ruining his own dominions, and entirely exhausting the property of his subjects.

His majesty, however, still remained deeply impressed with a patriotic hope of being able still to lend help and protection, and that with increased force, to the German Empire; and to be enabled to do this, he entered into a negociation with the Confederate Powers, proposing certain arrangements to them, the principal points of which were, besides the payment of a subsidy to him, a stipulation that the subsistance of the greatest part of the Prussian army should be provided for by the Empire in general; and that, until a final Plan should be concluded to this effect, that the Six Anterior Circles of the Empire, who lay most exposed to danger, and who reaped immediate benefit from the defence, should be charged provisionally with the furnishing of the same; and it was also declared to the Diet of the Empire, and the Circles above mentioned, that in case these frank and free proposals were not acceded to by the Emperor, his majesty would be compelled to withdraw the greatest part of his troops and leave the Empire to its Fate.

Several States have made Declarations suitable to the pressing circumstances in which they and the whole Empire were placed; in particular his Electoral Highness of Mentz, full of exalted and patriotic sentiments towards the Empire, complied with every requisition relative to the subsistance of the Prussian troops which depended upon him, and summoned an immediate Congress of the Six Circles. His majesty entertained a just expectation, that similar good consequences would every where have flowed from his patriotic intentions, and his hard-earned merits in his former defence of the whole Empire. Every retrospect seemed to confirm these hopes—on one side, the pale afforded the astonishing picture of the dreadful torrent of an all-subverting enemy? on the other, the noble and heroic stand of the Prussian army, and the immense sacrifices of the blood of his warriors, and the treasures of his dominions, made by the magnanimity of his Prussian Majesty. Even then that army was standing on the Banks of the Rhine, the bulwark of the whole empire, and to which the enemy did not dare to penetrate: but the subsistance of that army, undertaken by the whole empire, was the sole condition under which it no longer could be effective, and which the physical impossibility of Prussia alone bearing the burthen, did absolutely oblige Prussia to evacuation. Was it acceded to, it as the future afforded the consolatory prospect of his Majesty's acting with that known alacrity—that well proved ability, to defend the empire, and the protection of its Constitution, to the utmost of his power. But every imperial observer might have easily anticipated the consequences of the refusal of the required subsistance, and the return of the Prussian troops into his Majesty's own States. Then might the overpowerful and delirious enemy ravage, uncontrouled, throughout the Empire, and with plundering and murderous hands, unbridled and unlimited, beat down the Germans, their bravery, all law, order and property, subvert with anarchic abominations, the constitutions of more imperial States, annihilate Princes and Nobles, erase the temples of religion, and drive from the hearts of Germans their natural love of virtue and order, by the arts of the seductive allurements of licentiousness, and the precepts of an unfeeling immorality.

All these and similar observations, so simple and so obvious as they were, did, nevertheless, not succeed in bringing the arrangement for the subsistance of the army to a just conclusion. This proposal was, besides this, justly connected with another arrangement, which his Majesty had designed to offer the confederate powers, but which it did not seem good to his imperial Majesty to comply with, and which other States did also not approve.

Moreover this proposal gave rise to an execution, which, after so many and meritorious actions, such unparalleled sacrifices, which his Majesty had already made, he, in truth, had no reason to expect, and on which his Majesty, not without much sorrow, finds it his duty to make some remarks:—

The summoning the six Circles by the Elector of Mentz, has been represented as irregular, though in fact it is strictly constitutional. Measures there were proposed precisely contradictory to the negociations for the subsistance, and the universal arming of the Peasants was resolved on, though it is plain, that such a measure is as inefficient as dangerous, and completely adverse to the object proposed—itself less against an enemy who presses forward in a mass with an insanity of fury, approved tactics, and a numerous artillery—Dangerous, because, when the Peasant is armed, and brought away from his ordinary mode of life, the enemy may easily become his most dangerous seducer, and finally adverse to the object proposed, because such an armament is wholly incompatible with the operations and subsistance of disciplined armies. These reasons, which flowed from the sincere conviction of his Majesty, have been represented in the most odious colours; and the most false and scandalous motives have been attributed to him, for his dissent to this measure: And, in order to prevent the arrangement of the subsistance, projects of extending his dominions, of secularizing Ecclesiastical territories, and of oppressing the Empire, have been rumoured to have been by him in contemplation; and of which his Majesty's known patriotism, and acknowledged virtues, will form the best contradiction.

After what is past, every hope of the subsistance being acceded to, being now vanished, HIS MAJESTY DOES NOW RENOUNCE THE SAME, AND ALSO EVERY RESOLUTION OF THE EMPIRE, AND OF THE CIRCLES RELATIVE THERETO. HIS MAJESTY HAS, THEREFORE, TAKEN THE RESOLUTION NO LONGER TO GRANT HIS PROTECTION TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE—BUT TO ORDER HIS ARMY (EXCEPTING TWENTY THOUSAND AUXILIARIES, ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT TREATIES) INSTANTLY TO RETURN TO HIS OWN DOMINIONS.

At the same time that his Majesty finds himself compelled to withdraw a portion of his troops from the defence of these States, for which they have already combated with so much glory, he expresses the most earnest wishes, that those consequences he has above alluded to may not take place, but that the exertions of his Imperial Majesty, and of the Empire, may eventually insure to both a full indemnity, and a general and honourable peace. To his Majesty remains the just consolation, and permanent glory of having, on his part, made such sacrifices to the defence and safety of the Emperor, in the present awful crisis, as certainly few States in Europe, or members of the Germanic body, without hesitation, have resolved upon.

Berlin, March 15, 1794.

FRANCE.

Extract from the Report made by Barrere, in order to increase suddenly, and in a vast proportion, the means which the Republic employs, for the extermination of its enemies—in the sitting of the 13th Pluviose.

[After stating that the two great objects of the Report was to produce an extraordinary fabrication of arms and of powder, Barrere gave an account by which it appears 300 forges have been established at Paris, that the three great arsenals contained more than 500 workmen employed in making guns; that 680 firelocks are made every day, and that it is expected that this number will soon be encreased to 1,000. That in the Departments, forges have been established for the fabrication of guns, swords, and bayonets. For casting cannon, there are 15 founderies at Paris—under the old government, there were only two. These 15 founderies cast 1,100 pieces of brass cannon a month. There are besides two founderies for iron cannon.]

"Soon after we had fixed our attention on this subject, our idea experienced a considerable degree of extension. The Revolutionary Genius which produces in a few days effects which are scarce produced in years under the license and timidity of despotic or aristocratic governments—that Revolutionary Genius whose movements are so active—which concentrates years and ages created in a moment, new means superior to all those which had hitherto been adopted—that Revolutionary Genius spoke, and the earth immediately surrendered this terrible and destructive article, which she had hitherto concealed in her bosom.

"Nature seems to have foreseen that France would become the fruitful soil of Liberty. She has made her rich in all those articles which are necessary to destroy Tyrants. Religion procured for her the precious metals—Superstition afforded her bells of brass—Nature has been prodigal in mines of copper and iron, and more than a million pounds of fair petre remain in the peaceful habitations of the citizens.

"Twenty four millions of pounds of powder were wanted for the ensuing campaign. The Republic expressed her wants and they were immediately supplied. Twenty-four millions of pounds have been procured.

"Let those barbarous foreigners, who bombard our cities, go fire to our depots and blow up our magazines of powder. From the ashes of the burnt cities and magazines we shall be able to procure materials for supplying immediately the lots.

"The defect of all old systems is, that they circumscribe the energies of man, and affect to confine the powers of the human mind within given and defined limits. These new systems, however, which we have founded, allow to the human race the unbounded use of their faculties; and if the Revolution of France had produced no other good than this solitary one, that it has carried the mind into regions untrodden before, and elevated it to a height which it never before attained, the universe may, would first be indebted to us for this great event.

"It is only with principles as ancient as the state of Society, and the rights of Nature, that the Republic presents herself before royalized Europe to announce to her a war as long continuance as the injustice of Tyrants. The republic can alone continue the war at will. She can alone send forth from her bosom at the opening of each campaign 1,000,000 men in arms. A territory worth fifty thousand millions is mortgaged to the cause of Liberty. The thoughts, the industry, the courage of 25 millions of men are united in defence of the Republic. The fabrication of assignats on the territories of the Nation, is more productive than the mines which the barbarous Spaniards have torn from South America.

"Our political system is founded on these maxims—To defeat Tyrants—to destroy their armies—to exhaust their treasures—without extending our dominion externally to fortify ourselves, internally, if it be only to leave nothing but deserts between the Republic and Kings—to exalt every part of the administration to the highest point of perfection—to increase the Public Power by the virtues of private persons, and by the property of Royalists, Conspirators, and the traitors—to concentrate our attention on laws, morals and opinion—to maintain a revolutionary and vigorous Government that shall impress on the Nation that impulsion of character which belongs to it—to produce the due execution of an obedience to the Decrees of the Convention—to form a vast, profound and systematic politics, founded on the eternal basis of Patriotism and Virtue—never to lay down our arms till the honour of the French Name is established—neither to be bridled nor plunged into a sleeping security by success—not to be discouraged by defeat, to fit all men for the public functions—to form Citizens proud of the name of their Country, as devoted to the Republic as Decius and Cocles, and believing themselves, as free Frenchmen, superior to Kings.

"It is with such exalted opinions—with such immense armies—with a Government to firm, and with arsenals and magazines to full of powder, that you will give peace to the Earth and liberty to the Ocean. It is by such means that you will realize the speculations of a philosophical and self-disciplined soldier.

"If a people of vigorous genius shall appear in Europe," said this author 20 years ago, "a people who shall connect Republican virtues and a national militia with a fixed plan either of aggrandizement or Government; a people shall never lose sight of this system—who know how to make war at little expence, and to subsist by their victories—who are not reduced to lay down their arms by financial calculations: such a people will set her foundations all countries or will be respected by all. To foreign Governments it will be a north wind forcing the weak reeds to bend beneath its power."

"You are this people, men of France: without however, the spirit of aggrandizement and of conquest.

"Placed in the midst of Europe, under the most serene atmosphere, and on a territory most fertile, pallisadoed by the most inaccessible, entrenched by mountains, seas and rivers, or, in other words, by limits placed on purpose by the powerful hand of Nature—too powerful to fear, and too great to wish for any thing; a pure Representation, and a vigorous Government, which instead of burthening the nation with its weight, shall exalt it;—such a Government with Cannon, Bayonets, and Powder, are your only wants."

LONDON, March 23.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Muir, Esq. to a friend in London.

Sheerness, Deal, Feb. 1794.

"I am extremely sorry I had not the pleasure of seeing you, for some short time previous to my sudden

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THE period being arrived in which his Prussian Majesty is forced to discontinue taking that active part in the present war, which hitherto has been the effect of his generosity and pure patriotism; on account, and in consideration of what is owing by his Majesty, to the preservation of his own estates, and to the welfare of his subjects, his Majesty thinks it particularly his duty to lay before their Highnesses the Co States of the German Empire, the real causes and true motives by which he was induced to take such a resolution.

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To oppose to this almost unconquerable enemy, the King, on his part, brought into the field 70,000 men, and those his choicest troops; with these has his majesty combated, even until this campaign, under every imaginable obstacle, far from the Prussian dominions, amidst already exhausted lands, excess of dearness of the necessaries of life, and almost insupportable expence.

Besides these unparalleled efforts, his majesty has made to the common cause every possible sacrifice which the national strength of Prussia would permit; nor has he hesitated to expose even his sacred person, and princes of his family, to every danger by which the repose and safety of Germany could be conquered from the enemy. For this object alone has so much Prussian blood been spilt—for this, such immense treasures drained from his dominions. Such a war must necessarily have more exhausted his resources than those of such powers whose dominions lay more contigious to the scene of hostility; and thus his majesty fell into an absolute impossibility of taking any longer that active part from his own means, without utterly ruining his own dominions, and entirely exhausting the property of his subjects.

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LONDON, March 23.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Muir, Esq, to a friend in London.

Surprize, off Deal, Feb. 1794.

"I am extremely sorry I had not the pleasure of seeing you, for some short time previous to my sudden

moval, in order to testify personally unto you the high sense of the obligation I am under for your attention. That I have had a claim to your friendship, I shall consider to be one of those circumstances which constitutes my best distinction.

"I am now upon the eve of leaving Europe, and civilized life, perhaps forever. But the memory of those whom I could call my friends, shall live in my recollection, and support and solace me in the remotest regions of this earth.

"We are detained here by contrary winds, on our way to Portsmouth. I believe I have completely recovered from that disorder, whose consequences excited some apprehension when I was on board the Hulk. I am perfectly resigned to my situation. A man who dreads dishonour as the greatest of all possible dangers, should never use the term—*suffering*. The book of mankind is shut to me, but the volume of nature is widely opened. I am preparing my mind to those studies, whose object is the investigation of her animal and vegetable productions, for an innocent, if not useful amusement. My imagination sometimes whispers to me, that I shall not be a spectator of inanimate nature merely, but that I may contemplate an infant empire, a new Europe in embryo.

"If my years shall be protracted to the last term of exile, I shall feel no desire to return to my native country. Alas! I should be a stranger in the midst of a new generation. Nothing would be reserved for me but to wonder, and to weep over the graves of my departed friends. Some say there is philosophy in forgetfulness; but this is a philosophy not suited to my mind. I shall forever cherish the memory of my friends, but that remembrance, softened and mellowed by time and distance, shall assume the garb of a joyful melancholy, and shall not call forth those accute feelings which the contemplation of their mouldering vestiges would excite."

By the Arrival of the Ship George, Capt. Hunter, at New York, from Liverpool, European Advices are received to the 19th of April, viz.

VIENNA, April 2.

A KIND of Jacobin Club have been held in this city, the members of it have been tried and are now undergoing their punishment. These Reformers have been for the most part sentenced to a public whipping, and a year's imprisonment, at the end of which time they are to be banished. Some priests are suspected of being concerned with the Club.

BRUSSELS, April 13.

Our Generals, as well as those of the enemy, appear to have waited the presence of the Emperor, to begin their operations.

The French, under the command of General Pichegru, continue to form a vast camp near Cambray.—All their forces are collected in that point with the utmost activity, and they have taken the greater part of the garrisons, excepting only those which are most strongly threatened by the allies. Reinforcements are hourly arriving at Cambray, from every part of France, amongst the latter, has been a body of cavalry, to the amount of 200 men, consisting of a regiment of carabineers, of the hussars of Chamborant, and a corps of chasseurs.

As to the grand Combined Army, under the Prince of Cobourg, it is still concentered beyond Valenciennes and Quesnoy. The greater part of the forces in the province of Tournay are marching with the utmost diligence to that quarter; these circumstances cause it to be believed that a general and decisive action may daily be expected.

LONDON, April 14.

The Lords having adjourned on the last day the slave trade bill was to have come on, without making any order respecting that business, it of course drops, unless some Peer shall formally move its revival.

June 19. All the troops of the Combined Powers are in motion, having quitted their winter cantonements, and there can be no doubt but we shall soon receive some important news.

There is not the least appearance of any negociation on the tapis for a peace at present.

The Paris Gazette down to the 13th inst. were received yesterday, an instance of extraordinary speed, considering the difficulties in the way of communication.—At that time all was quiet in that city.

There is a gentleman in town who was formerly Secretary to General Washington, and left Paris no longer ago than the 11th inst. He was witness to the execution of Danton, and the other conspirators, and says, there was no kind of tumult, during the ceremony.—Paris is now tolerably well supplied with provision; and it appears that the fleet of vessels which lately caused an alarm, for the safety of Jersey was only a very large fleet of coasting vessels, carrying provisions for the supply of Paris. About 10,000 cavalry set out on their march from Paris on the 9th instant to reinforce the Northern army.

The German Prints state, that the French Army of the North, had been promised eight millions of livres by the Convention, if they re-conquered the Netherlands and the country of Liege, during the present campaign.

The King of Prussia, to save himself from the further censure of every ingenious mind, has transferred M. de Fayette and M. de Maubourg to an Austrian dungeon; and for this act he justifies himself by saying, that they were originally the prisoners of the Emperor; M. de Limeth and M. de Pury are still in Prussia, but whether closely confined, or remaining on account of their health being demonstrated, we cannot say.

Resistance has, at length, commenced to the Empress of Russia and the King of Prussia in Poland. Many large parties of the dismissed Polish troops are in arms against both these Sovereigns, and some entire regiments, although not dismissed, have gone over to their comrades. General Kosciusko signed at Cracow, on the 24th ult. a manifesto, in which he states the motives of one insurrection; General Madalinsky, who is at the head of another, has entered the country, lately transferred from Poland to Prussia; and eighty Polish Noblemen have confederated at Siradia for the support of both.

The accounts brought by yesterday's mails are not decisive, respecting the operations of the Prussian troops, but only confirm their having received orders from Berlin to halt until further notice.

CHARLESTON (*S. Carolina*) May 19.

Extract of a letter, dated Canton, in China, Dec. 5, 1793.

"You have certainly heard that the English Court have sent an Ambassador to the Emperor of China, with great brilliancy and views of benefit; but they are deceived in their enterprise, and the Emperor has sent the Ambassador back without granting him the least favour, in a disgraceful manner; a terrible check to the pride of that haughty nation!"

HALIFAX (North Carolina) May 28.

On Friday night last, owing to the very unpardonable imprudence of the gaoler, the malefactors confined in the prison of this town, effected a general gaol delivery.—We have greatly to lament, that Peter Masser, *alias* Peleg Massey, who was committed for having passed counterfeit Bank Notes, was among the number.

A correspondent observes, that the Senate could not have given a more unequivocal proof of their sincere desire to preserve to the United States the precious blessing of peace, than in the late appointment of Mr. Jay, as Envoy, Extraordinary to the British Court. And it should be mentioned among the heroic acts of the President's life, that regardless of the insidious politics of his native state, he did on this momentous occasion, with a degree of firmness worthy the Chief Magistrate of the United States, select a man in all respects well qualified for the important trust.

The President is a military man, and cannot be afraid of war—an honest man, and therefore appreciates the advantage of peace.

In the person of Mr. Jay is concentred all the qualities which an Envoy Extraordinary, at this awful crisis of our affairs, should possess. He is indisputably a great civilian, an able negociator, persuasive, though firm in his manners, irresistible in his eloquence, and finished in his personal accomplishments. Add to this his place of residence, a circumstance on common occasions not worth mentioning, but in the present instance, and in the present state of American politics, even this is intitled to peculiar attention. Mr. Jay is an inhabitant of New York, a state *sincerely desirous* of preserving peace; her internal security as well as commercial prosperity are at stake—she bled at every pore from 1775 to 1783, and will always have more to lose and less to gain, by war, than any other member of the union.—Last to be mentioned, is the weight which his judicial character may be supposed to give to all his official demands.—Will it be considered in the British cabinet a trivial business which calls the Chief Justice of the United States to that Court? Will he appear there as a solitary American citizen making demands which our enemies may accede to or refuse at pleasure, as they have done heretofore? Or will he be viewed as the envoy of an injured nation, clothed with the judicial as well as ministerial authorities of his country?—Let good citizens unite in their prayers that the Divine Blessing may attend his mission, and that war, with all its concomitant evils, may once more be banished from our coasts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

The life of J. P. Brissot, translated from the French, written by himself—is published in London.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

James Monroe, of Virginia, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

William Short, Minister Resident to his Catholic Majesty.

John Quincy Adams, Minister Resident to their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Netherlands.

James Simpson, Consul at Gibraltar, and for such other places as shall be nearer to the said port than to the residence of any other Consul or Vice-Consul of the United States within the same allegiance.

Philip Marck, Consul in Franconia, in Germany.

Peter Ferlechy, Consul at the port of Leghorn.

Arnold Delius, Consul at Bremen.

William Mc. Carty, Consul at the Isle of France.

John Culnan, Consul at the port of Oratava, in Teneriffe, &c. &c.

Sylvanus Bourne, Vice-Consul at the port of Amsterdam, &c.

P. T. Dobree, Vice-Consul at the port of Nantz, and such other places as shall be nearer to the said port than to the residence of any other Consul or Vice-Consul of the United States, within the same allegiance.

Joseph Wilson, Consul at the port of Dublin, and for such other, &c. &c.

Robert Weare Fox, Consul for the port of Falmouth, in Great-Britain, and such other, &c.——

In the brig Fame, Capt. Hunt, in 8 days from Charleston, came 22 Indian Chiefs, belonging to the Cherokee nation.

They are a respectable deputation from the Cherokee Nation to Congress—their business is to form a treaty of peace and amity with the United States.

Captain Davis who arrived here yesterday in 21 days from St. John's Island informs, that a British fleet of 160 sail of merchantmen, sailed from Torbola on the 12th of May, bound to England, convoyed by two ships of the line. In this fleet were included all the American vessels carried into and condemned in the different Islands.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate has appointed the following persons Commanders of the frigates, to be built pursuant to an act of Congress, viz.

JOHN BARRY,
SAMUEL NICHOLSON,
SILAS TALBOT,
JOSHUA BARNEY,
RICHARD DALE,
THOMAS TRUXTON.

JUNE 9.

Capt. Osman, in the ship Harmony, arrived here yesterday from Bourdeaux, which he left the 26th April, informs, that great naval preparations were making in the ports of the Republic, for an expedition, which was studiously kept a secret; that its affairs in general appeared to be in a very prosperous train; but had heard nothing material, respecting the operations of the armies.—The people as one approved the execution of Danton, and his associates.—The Embargo at Bourdeaux was raised about the 28th, and a further indemnification granted. Capt. Osman left it in company with twelve other merchantmen, under convoy of three French armed vessels.

DANTON.

The execution of this remarkable character must be a mystery to politicians on this side of the water, because our knowledge of European politics, collected from mutilated extracts, cannot be but imperfect. The following remarks, will tend to throw some light upon this event.—Danton embraced the Revolution early, and by his talents made himself early a party; but his love of money, directed his steps in the high road to the guillotine. Danton was repeatedly bribed, and in Belgia purloined a vast sum of money.—His talents, however, were feared by some, courted by others, and Danton preserved his influence, though he had thus risen from poverty to the possession of immense fortune, which evidently must have been accumulated by mal-practices. His abilities not only preserved him from suffering sooner under the stroke of the guillotine, but were a shield for some of his companions, who had also made a lucrative job of the Revolution, such as Chabot, Fabre and others.

Nothing but a preservation of their influence, could secure them from deserved punishment; the character and acknowledged probity of Robespierre, made them fear him first as a dangerous rival, next as a natural enemy. They insensibly endeavoured to form a party, in opposition to the ruling party, of which he was the soul, and for this purpose attached themselves to the Corbeillers. The ruling party defeated their attempt to supplant them, and the Herbertists, who were no doubt the tools of Danton, fell on the 24th of March. Shortly after the real chiefs of the party, Danton, Chabot, &c. were also brought to trial. Their peculations were overlooked by Robespierre as long as their talents were thrown in the scale of his influence, as soon as they became his opponents they were unmasked and brought to the scaffold. Robespierre, all agree, has continued throughout the Revolution in an honourable poverty, and if the public good is his idol, as it appears to be, the revolution may be considered as at an end in the hands of the present ruling party; but if ambition and a lust for power is his aim, under the garb of patriotism, he rushes headlong to destruction, and the revolution will continue until the reins of government fall into the hands of men sincere in the cause of the people.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

Doctor Priestly has actually arrived. That celebrated Philosopher, Politician and Divine, landed yesterday at 4 o'clock on the American shore; New-York had the honor to receive him, at the landing near the Battery; and he came, like his divine Master, "Without Observation."

It is said that a considerable accession of valuable inhabitants have accompanied him from England, and that it is their intention to fix their residence upon the Susquehanna.

JUNE 11.

The brig George, Captain Prowse, of Portsmouth, N. H. arrived here on Saturday, from Bourdeaux, which place she sailed from on the 28th of April.

We understand from Capt. Prowse, that the Convention had sent to Bourdeaux 800,000 livres, in part for an indemnity for the American ships detained there; to all of whom permission had been granted for sailing; which they were preparing to do, as soon as they could get a supply of provisions.

We further learn, that great exertions were making to fit out a large number of transport ships, on board of which a large army was to be embarked.

The day Capt. Prowse sailed, a letter was received from Paris, by the Representatives of the People, informing that the *King of Prussia had acknowledged the independence of the Republic.*

PORTLAND, May 24.

A MURDER.

Last Saturday evening, as a young girl of about 14 years of age, of a credible family in Vassalborough, by the name of Tilton, was returning home from her sister's house, where she had been on a visit, was overtaken in the woods by a negro man, who after committing a rape murdered her, and hid her body under a log, and covered it with rotten wood.—She was found on Tuesday, after a long search made by the neighbours, who from certain circumstances, suspecting the perpetrator of the crimes, took the Negro with them.—We hear the villain has confessed the facts, and is in custody.

PORTSMOUTH (*N. H.*) June 10.

Arrived here, yesterday, the schooner Industry, Capt. Woodward, in 26 days from St. Thomas's. Beef, when he left there was selling at 7 dollars per barrel.—Capt. Woodward informs, that there was a report in circulation at St. Thomas's, that the Danes had declared War against France, and that three French privateers, then at St. Thomas's, were detained on account of the report.

SALEM, June 10.

When Jervis and Grey took St. Lucia, after plundering every thing they could immediately lay hold on, they levied a contribution on the islanders to the amount of one-tenth of their estates, as a condition of not driving them off entirely.

Prince Edward, we hear, has arrived at Halifax from his West India expedition, with 80 000l. sterling as his share of the plunder; and has made a compliment to the Governor's *lady* of 10 000l. Great public rejoicings in Nova-Scotia on his arrival.

BOSTON, June 9.

Yesterday arrived an English ship from Guadaloupe, with 171 French Republicans, prisoners bound to St. Maloes, in France, but being destitute of provisions, the master was steering for Halifax; the prisoners objecting to being carried in there, obliged the Captain to bring them into this port.

JUNE 12.

A gentleman of respectability, who arrived in this town from Kennebeck on Monday last, informs, that a brig had arrived there before he left it, in 36 days from L'Orient, the Captain of which informed him, that a French squadron had fell in with a large Cork fleet of victuallers bound to the West-Indies—that they had taken a large number of them—that 36 had actually arrived in 30 d

moval, in order to teſtify perſonally unto you the high ſenſe of the obligation I am under for your attention. That I have had a claim to your friendſhip, I ſhall conſider to be one of thoſe circumſtances which conſtitute my beſt diſtinction.

"I am now upon the eve of leaving Europe, and civilized life, perhaps forever. But the memory of thoſe whom I could call my friends, ſhall live in my recollection, and ſupport and ſolace me in the remoteſt regions of this earth.

"We are detained here by contrary winds, on our way to Portſmouth. I believe I have completely recovered from that diſorder, whoſe conſequences excited ſome apprehenſion when I was on board the Hulk. I am perfectly reſigned to my ſituation. A man who dreads diſhonour as the greateſt of all poſſible dangers, ſhould never uſe the term—*ſuffering*. The book of mankind is ſhut to me, but the volume of nature is widely opened. I am preparing my mind to thoſe ſtudies, whoſe object is the inveſtigation of her animal and vegetable productions, for an innocent, if not uſeful amuſement. My imagination ſometimes whiſpers to me, that I ſhall not be a ſpectator of inanimate nature merely, but that I may contemplate an infant empire, a new Europe in embryo.

"If my years ſhall be protracted to the laſt term of exile, I ſhall feel no deſire to return to my native country. Alas! I ſhould be a ſtranger in the midſt of a new generation. Nothing would be reſerved for me but to wonder, and to weep over the graves of my departed friends. Some ſay there is philoſophy in forgetfulneſs; but this is a philoſophy not ſuited to my mind. I ſhall forever cheriſh the memory of my friends, but that remembrance, ſoftened and mellowed by time and diſtance, ſhall aſſume the garb of a joyful melancholy, and ſhall not call forth thoſe acute feelings which the contemplation of their mouldering veſtiges would excite."

By the Arrival of the Ship George, Capt. Hunter, at New York, from Liverpool, European Advices are received to the 19th of April, viz.

VIENNA, April 2.

A KIND of Jacobin Club have been held in this city, the members of it have been tried and are now undergoing their puniſhment. Theſe Reformers have been for the moſt part ſentenced to a public whipping, and a year's impriſonment, at the end of which time they are to be baniſhed. Some prieſts are ſuſpected of being concerned with the Club.

BRUSSELS, April 13.

Our Generals, as well as thoſe of the enemy, appear to have waited the preſence of the Emperor, to begin their operations.

The French, under the command of General Pichegru, continue to form a vaſt camp near Cambray.—All their forces are collected in that point with the utmoſt activity, and they have taken the greater part of the garriſons, excepting only thoſe which are moſt ſtrongly threatened by the allies. Reinforcements are hourly arriving at Cambray, from every part of France, amongſt the latter, has been a body of cavalry, to the amount of 200 men, conſiſting of a regiment of carabineers, of the huſſars of Chamborant, and a corps of chaſſeurs.

As to the grand Combined Army, under the Prince of Coburg, it is ſtill concentered beyond Valenciennes and Quesnoy. The greater part of the forces in the province of Tournay are marching with the utmoſt diligence to that quarter; theſe circumſtances cauſe it to be believed that a general and deciſive action may daily be expected.

LONDON, April 14.

The Lords having adjourned on the laſt day the slave trade bill was to have come on, without making any order reſpecting that buſineſs, it of courſe drops, unleſs ſome Peer ſhall formally move its revival.

June 19. All the troops of the Combined Powers are in motion, having quitted their winter cantonements, and there can be no doubt but we ſhall ſoon receive ſome important news.

There is not the leaſt appearance of any negociation on the tapis for a peace at preſent.

The Paris Gazette down to the 13th inſt. were received yeſterday, an inſtance of extraordinary ſpeed, conſidering the difficulties in the way of communication.—At that time all was quiet in that city.

There is a gentleman in town who was formerly Secretary to General Waſhington, and left Paris no longer ago than the 11th inſt. He was witneſs to the execution of Danton, and the other conſpirators, and ſays, there was no kind of tumult, during the ceremony.—Paris is now tolerably well ſupplied with proviſions; and it appears that the fleet of veſſels which lately cauſed an alarm, for the ſafety of Jerſey was only a very large fleet of coaſting veſſels, carrying proviſions for the ſupply of Paris. About 10,000 cavalry ſet out on their march from Paris on the 9th inſtant to reinforce the Northern army.

The German Prints ſtate, that the French Army of the North, had been promiſed eight millions of livres by the Convention, if they re-conquered the Netherlands and the country of Liege, during the preſent campaign.

The King of Pruſſia, to ſave himſelf from the further cenſure of every ingenious mind, has transferred M. de Fayette and M. de Maubourg to an Auſtrian dungeon; and for this act he juſtifies himſelf by ſaying, that they were originally the priſoners of the Emperor; M. de Lameth and M. de Pury are ſtill in Pruſſia, but whether cloſely confined, or remaining on account of their health being demoliſhed, we cannot ſay.

Reſiſtance has, at length, commenced to the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia in Poland. Many large parties of the diſmiſſed Poliſh troops are in arms againſt both theſe Sovereigns, and ſome entire regiments, although not diſmiſſed, have gone over to their comrades. General Koſciuſko ſigned at Cracow, on the 24th ult. a manifeſto, in which he ſtates the motives of one inſurrection; General Madalinſky, who is at the head of another, has entered the country, lately transferred from Poland to Pruſſia; and eighty Poliſh Noblemen have confederated at Siradia for the ſupport of both.

The accounts brought by yeſterday's mails are not deciſive, reſpecting the operations of the Pruſſian troops, but only confirm their having received orders from Berlin to halt until further notice.

CHARLESTON (*S. Carolina*) May 10.

Extract of a letter, dated Canton, in China, Dec. 5, 1793.

"You have certainly heard that the Engliſh Court have ſent an Ambaſſador to the Emperor of China, with great brilliancy and views of benefit; but they are deceived in their enterprize, and the Emperor has ſent the Ambaſſador back without granting him the leaſt favour, in a diſgraceful manner; a terrible check to the pride of that haughty nation!"

HALIFAX (North Carolina) May 28.

On Friday night laſt, owing to the very unpardonable imprudence of the gaoler, the malefactors confined in the priſon of this town, effected a general gaol delivery.—We have greatly to lament, that Peter Maſſer, *alias* Peleg Maſſey, who was committed for having paſſed counterfeit Bank Notes, was among the number.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the Senate could not have given a more unequivocal proof of their ſincere deſire to preſerve to the United States the precious bleſſing of peace, than in the late appointment of Mr. Jay, as Envoy, Extraordinary to the Britiſh Court. And it ſhould be mentioned among the heroic acts of the Preſident's life, that regardleſs of the inſidious politics of his native ſtate, he did on this momentous occaſion, with a degree of firmneſs worthy the Chief Magiſtrate of the United States, ſelect a man in all reſpects well qualified for the important truſt.

The Preſident is a military man, and cannot be afraid of war—an honeſt man, and therefore appreciates the advantage of peace.

In the perſon of Mr. Jay is concentred all the qualities which an Envoy Extraordinary, at this awful criſis of our affairs, ſhould poſſeſs. He is indiſputably a great civilian, an able negociator, perſuaſive, though firm in his manners, irreſiſtible in his eloquence, and finiſhed in his perſonal accompliſhments. Add to this his place of reſidence, a circumſtance on common occaſions not worth mentioning, but in the preſent inſtance, and in the preſent ſtate of American politics, even this is intitled to peculiar attention. Mr. Jay is an inhabitant of New York, a ſtate *ſincerely deſirous* of preſerving peace; her internal ſecurity as well as commercial proſperity are at ſtake—ſhe bled at every pore from 1775 to 1783, and will always have more to loſe and leſs to gain, by war, than any other member of the union.—Laſt to be mentioned, is the weight which his judicial character may be ſuppoſed to give to all his official demands.—Will it be conſidered in the Britiſh cabinet a trivial buſineſs which calls the Chief Juſtice of the United States to that Court? Will he appear there as a ſolitary American citizen making demands which our enemies may accede to or refuſe at pleaſure, as they have done heretofore? Or will he be viewed as the envoy of an injured nation, clothed with the judicial as well as miniſterial authorities of his country?—Let good citizens unite in their prayers that the Divine Bleſſing may attend his miſſion, and that war, with all its concomitant evils, may once more be baniſhed from our coaſts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

The life of J. P. Briſſot, tranſlated from the French, written by himſelf—is publiſhed in London.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

James Monroe, of Virginia, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

William Short, Miniſter Reſident to his Catholic Majeſty.

John Quincy Adams, Miniſter Reſident to their High Mightineſſes the States-General of the United Netherlands.

James Simpſon, Conſul at Gibraltar, and for ſuch other places as ſhall be nearer to the ſaid port than to the reſidence of any other Conſul or Vice-Conſul of the United States within the ſame allegiance.

Philip Marck, Conſul in Franconia, in Germany.

Peter Feilechy, Conſul at the port of Leghorn.

Arnold Delius, Conſul at Bremen.

William Mc. Carty, Conſul at the Iſle of France.

John Culnan, Conſul at the port of Oratava, in Teneriffe, &c. &c.

Sylvanus Bourne, Vice-Conſul at the port of Amſterdam, &c.

P. T. Dobree, Vice-Conſul at the port of Nantz, and ſuch other places as ſhall be nearer to the ſaid port than to the reſidence of any other Conſul or Vice-Conſul of the United States, within the ſame allegiance.

Joſeph Wilſon, Conſul at the port of Dublin, and for ſuch other, &c &c.

Robert Weare Fox, Conſul for the port of Falmouth, in Great-Britain, and ſuch other, &c.——

In the brig Fame, Capt. Hunt, in 8 days from Charleſton, came 20 Indian Chiefs, belonging to the Cherokee nation.

They are a reſpectable deputation from the Cherokee Nation to Congreſs—their buſineſs is to form a treaty of peace and amity with the United States.

Captain Davis who arrived here yeſterday in 21 days from St. John's Iſland informs, that a Britiſh fleet of 160 ſail of merchantmen, ſailed from Tortola on the 12th of May, bound to England, convoyed by two ſhips of the line. In this fleet were included all the American veſſels carried into and condemned in the different Iſlands.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate has appointed the following perſons Commanders of the frigates, to be built purſuant to an act of Congreſs, viz.

JOHN BARRY,
SAMUEL NICHOLSON,
SILAS TALBOT,
JOSHUA BARNEY,
RICHARD DALE,
THOMAS TRUXTON.

JUNE 9.

Capt. Oſman, in the ſhip Harmony, arrived here yeſterday from Bourdeaux, which he left the 26th April, informs, that great naval preparations were making in the ports of the Republic, for an expedition, which was ſtudiouſly kept a ſecret; that its affairs in general appeared to be in a very proſperous train; but had heard nothing material, reſpecting the operations of the armies.—The people as one approved the execution of Danton, and his aſſociates.—The Embargo at Bourdeaux was raiſed about the 18th, and a further indemnification granted, Capt. Oſman left it in company with twelve other merchantmen, under convoy of three French armed veſſels.

DANTON.

The execution of this remarkable character muſt be a myſtery to politicians on this ſide of the water, becauſe our knowledge of European politics, collected from mutilated extracts, cannot be but imperfect. The following remarks, will tend to throw ſome light upon this event.——Danton embraced the Revolution early, and by his talents made himſelf early a party; but his love of money, directed his ſteps in the high road to the guillotine. Danton was repeatedly bribed, and in Belgia purloined a vaſt ſum of money.—His talents, however, were feared by ſome, courted by others, and Danton preſerved his influence, though he had thus riſen from poverty to the poſſeſſion of immenſe fortune, which evidently muſt have been accumulated by mal-practices. His abilities not only preſerved him from ſuffering ſooner under the ſtroke of the guillotine, but were a ſhield for ſome of his companions, who had alſo made a lucrative job of the Revolution, ſuch as Chabot, Fabre and others.

Nothing but a preſervation of their influence, could ſecure them from deſerved puniſhment; the character and acknowledged probity of Robeſpierre, made them fear him firſt as a dangerous rival, next as a natural enemy. They inſenſibly endeavoured to form a party, in oppoſition to the ruling party, of which he was the ſoul, and for this purpoſe attached themſelves to the Cordeliers. The ruling party defeated their attempt to ſupplant them, and the Herbetiſts, who were no doubt the tools of Danton, fell on the 25th of March. Shortly after the real chiefs of the party, Danton, Chabot, &c. were alſo brought to trial. Their peculations were overlooked by Robeſpeirre as long as their talents were thrown in the ſcale of his influence, as ſoon as they became his opponents they were unmaſked and brought to the ſcaffold. Robeſpierre, all agree, has continued throughout the Revolution in an honourable poverty, and if the public good is his idol, as it appears to be, the revolution may be conſidered as at an end in the hands of the preſent ruling party; but if ambition and a luſt for power is his aim, under the garb of patriotiſm, he ruſhes headlong to deſtruction, and the revolution will continue until the reins of government fall into the hands of men ſincere in the cauſe of the people.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

Doctor Prieſtly has actually arrived. That celebrated Philoſopher, Politician and Divine, landed yeſterday at 4 o'clock on the American ſhore; New-York had the honor to receive him, at the landing near the Battery; and he came, like his divine Maſter, "Without Obſervation."

It is ſaid that a conſiderable acceſſion of valuable inhabitants have accompanied him from England, and that it is their intention to fix their reſidence upon the Suſquehanna.

JUNE 11.

The brig George, Captain Prowſe, of Portſmouth, N. H. arrived here on Saturday, from Bourdeaux, which place ſhe ſailed from on the 18th of April.

We underſtand from Capt. Prowſe, that the Convention had ſent to Bourdeaux 800,000 livres, in part for an indemnity for the American ſhips detained there; to all of whom permiſſion had been granted for ſailing; which they were preparing to do, as ſoon as they could get a ſupply of proviſions.

We further learn, that great exertions were making to fit out a large number of tranſport ſhips, on board of which a large army was to be embarked.

The day Capt. Prowſe ſailed, a letter was received from Paris, by the Repreſentatives of the People, informing that the *King of Pruſſia had acknowledged the independence of the Republic.*

PORTLAND, May 24.

A MURDER.

Laſt Saturday evening, as a young girl of about 14 years of age, of a credible family in Vaſſalborough, by the name of Tilton, was returning home from her ſiſter's houſe, where ſhe had been on a viſit, was overtaken in the woods by a negro man, who after committing a rape murdered her, and hid her body under a log, and covered it with rotten wood.—She was found on Tueſday, after a long ſearch made by the neighbours, who from certain circumſtances, ſuſpecting the perpetrator of the crimes, took the Negro with them.—We hear the villain has confeſſed the facts, and is in cuſtody.

PORTSMOUTH (*N. H.*) June 10.

Arrived here, yeſterday, the ſchooner Induſtry, Capt. Woodward, in 26 days from St. Thomas's. Beef, when he left there was ſelling at 7 dollars per barrel.—Capt. Woodward informs, that there was a report in circulation at St. Thomas's, that the Danes had declared War againſt France, and that three French privateers, then at St. Thomas's, were detained on account of the report.

SALEM, June 10.

When Jervis and Grey took St. Lucia, after plundering every thing they could immediately lay hold on, they levied a contribution on the iſlanders to the amount of one-tenth of their eſtates, as a condition of not driving them off entirely.

Prince Edward, we hear, has arrived at Halifax from his Weſt India expedition, with 80 cool. ſterling as his ſhare of the plunder; and has made a compliment to the Governor's *lady* of 10 cool. Great public rejoicings in Nova-Scotia on his arrival.

BOSTON, June 9.

Yeſterday arrived an Engliſh ſhip from Guadaloupe, with 171 French Republicans, priſoners bound to St. Maloes, in France, but being deſtitute of proviſions, the maſter was ſteering for Halifax; the priſoners objecting to being carried in there, obliged the Captain to bring them into this port.

JUNE 12.

A gentleman of reſpectability, who arrived in this town from Kennebeck on Monday laſt, informs, that a brig had arrived there before he left it, in 36 days from L'Orient, the Captain of which informed him, that a French ſquadron had fell in with a large Cork fleet of victuallers bound to the Weſt-Indies—that they had taken a large number of them—that 36 had actually arrived in ſo ſ

before he left L'Orient; in consequence of which provisions of every kind were exceedingly plenty and cheap.

Forty-two casks of specie, containing 168,000 dollars were landed from the ship Hope, from *Havre de Marat*, and deposited in the Union Bank, on Saturday last.

JUNE 14.

Accounts from Halifax, of a late date, mention the positive arrival of the whole of the Cork fleet in the British West India Windward Islands, under convoy of two seventy-fours, and several frigates; and that four regiments of troops had arrived with the fleet.

A gentleman from St. Domingo mentions, that soon after sailing from that island, he spoke an English seventy-four, and ten transports, full of soldiers, bound against Port-au-Prince.

At Port-au-Prince, there are 7000 armed Negroes; determined to defend the town.

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An Act prohibiting for a limited Time the Exportation of Arms and Ammunition, and encouraging the Importation of the same.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall not be lawful to export from the United States any cannon, muskets, pistols, bayonets, swords, cutlasses, musket-balls, lead, bombs, grenades, gun-powder, sulphur or salt petre, but the exportation of all the aforesaid articles are hereby prohibited, for and during the term of one year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further Enacted*, That any of the aforesaid articles, excepting such of them as may constitute a part of the equipment of any vessel, which during the continuance of this prohibition shall be found on board of any vessel, in any river, port, bay or harbour, within the territory of the United States, with an intent to be exported from the United States, to any foreign country, shall be forfeited; and in case the value thereof shall amount to four hundred dollars, the vessel on board of which the same shall be seized, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall also be forfeited. —*Provided nevertheless*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the removal or transportation, of any of the articles aforesaid, from one port to another port within the United States, in any vessel having a license as a coasting vessel; the master, agent or owner, of which shall have given bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, to the collector of the district from which such vessel is about to depart, in a sum double of the value of such vessel, and of such of the said articles as may be laden on board her, that the said articles shall be re-landed, and delivered in some port of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further Enacted*, That if any of the articles aforesaid shall, contrary to the prohibition of this act, be exported to any foreign country, the vessel in which the same shall have been exported, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be liable to forfeiture; and the Captain or master of such vessel, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further Enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the custom-house officers, and of all persons employed in the collection of the revenue, to attend to the execution of this law; and all forfeitures, and penalties incurred under it, shall be sued for, prosecuted, adjudged and distributed, in like manner as is provided in the act, entituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties, imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels."

SEC. 5. *And be it further Enacted*, That all brass cannon, muskets and fire-locks with bayonets suited to the same, pistols, swords, cutlasses, musket ball, lead and gun-powder, which shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country within the term of one year, and all sulphur and salt-petre which shall be imported within the term of two years from and after passing this act, shall be free of duty, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MULENBURG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—May the twenty second, 1794.
G° WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

DECREE

Of the National Convention of the 27th Day of Pluviose (17th March) Second Year of the French Republic, One and indivisible (1794.)

The National Convention, after having heard their Committee of Public Safety, decree.

ART. I.

The Flag decreed by the Constituent National Assembly is suppressed.

ART. II.

The National Flag shall be formed of three National colours disposed in three equal stripes, placed vertically, so that the blue be nearest to the staff; the white in the middle, and the red floating in the air.

ART. III.

The *Jack* and *Ensign* shall be disposed in the same manner, observing the proportion in the size which is established by custom.

ART. IV.

The *Pendant* shall likewise be formed of three colours; one-fifth to be blue, one-fifth white and three-fifths red.

ART. V.

The National Flag shall be hoisted on board of all the vessels of the Republic on the first of Prairial (20th May). The Minister of the Marine shall give of course all necessary orders.

NEWPORT, June 17.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned, on Saturday last, to meet at Providence on the last Monday in October next.

On Monday the 10th inst. Congress adjourned, to meet in December next.

Last Saturday arrived in Town from Philadelphia, the Hon. William Bradford, Benjamin Bourn, and Francis Malbone, Esquires.

On the 9th Instant arrived here, the Ship Mary, Aaron Sheffield, Master, from the Whale Fishery, with 1800 Barrels of Oil, and 20,000 lbs. of Whale Bone. —He left the Island of St. Helena the 15th of April, where the Brig Peggy, of Salem, was detained, on Account of having Naval and Military Stores on board for the Isle of France.—On the 4th of June, in North Latitude 38: 30, Long. 69: 00, West, spoke the Brig Two-Sisters, of and from Baltimore, bound to Martinico, all well.

Capt. Seymour arrived at New-London, in 27 Days from St. Kitts, informs, that he saw Capt. Slocum of this Port at St. Eustatia, bound to St. Croix for a Freight, that his Vessel had Cargo had been condemned, but that he bought his Vessel again.

The Emperor of Germany has taken the Field himself, as Commander in Chief of the Combined Armies.

MARRIED.]—At South Kingstown, Mr. ROBERT HAZARD, of North Kingstown, to Miss ESTHER BABCOCK, Daughter of Mr. Peleg Babcock.

DIED.]—Mr. JONATHAN ROGERS, in the 76th Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 16.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Friendship, Biggs,	Norfolk
—— Polly, Wardwell,	Martinico
Brig Little, Sally, Earl,	Tappahannock
Schooner Betsy, Kent,	Edenton
Sloop Fame, Chace,	Sag-harbour
—— Sophia, Field,	Providence
—— Nancy, Collins,	Sag-harbour
—— Arvin, Durfee,	Ditto
Schooner Hannah, Allin,	New-York
Sloop Randolph, Hathaway,	Sag harbor
Schooner Betsey, Champlin,	Havanna
—— Columbia, Carr,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Hind,	St. Bartholomew
Sloop Rising Sun, Slocum,	Vienna
—— Lilly, Simmons,	Edenton
—— Butterfly, Tew,	Sag-harbour
—— Dolphin, Cobb,	Stonington
—— Polly, Briggs,	Sag harbour
—— Wealthy, Grinnell,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
—— Regulator, Easterbrook,	Norfolk
—— Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Rising Sun, Place,	Ditto

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Brigadiers and Officers, commanding Independent Corps, are directed to cause complete and accurate Returns to be made of all the Troops under their respective Commands, together with their Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements, and have the same transmitted to the Adjutant General by the 15th of July: It being of Importance that the Returns be positively made by that Time, agreeable to the Forms to be furnished by the Adjutant-General.—The Captain General flatters himself, that to offer any Arguments to induce the Officers of the respective Grades to comply with Alacrity with this necessary Requisition, would be entirely useless—they will undoubtedly recollect, that the Situation of our Country is such, as to arouse the Valour of the Soldier, and Patriotism of the Citizen.

By Order of the Captain General,
ROBERT ROGERS, *Adjutant General.*

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fresh Raisins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail-Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Cabooses and Stoves,
Window-Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
2od. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE-GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

Newport, June 16, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM, situate, lying and being in the Town of Rensselaerwick, County of Rensselaer, and State of New York, and 12 Miles East from the City of Albany, containing 400 Acres of excellent LAND, 300 of which is under good Improvement and good Fence, well watered; there is good Meadow, and may be made enough to cut 100 Tons of Hay.—There is two new and large English Barns on the said Farm, three Dwelling-Houses, a Store-House, and a new Pot-Ash House; there is now sowed on the said Farm, 100 Bushels of Wheat.—It lays convenient to make four handsome FARMS; it is a most excellent Stand for a Tavern and Store, and has been improved as such these 12 Years past.—For further Particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the Premises, who can give a good Title.

ABNER NEWTON.

May 12, 1794.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

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WILL BE PRESENTED,

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As performed in New York, by the Old American Company, with great Applause,

Capt. MACHEATH,	Mr. HARPER,
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Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 2s. 6d.

Christop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

For SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now occupied by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Hon Town Council of the Town of Newport to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; late of Pomfret, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice to all Persons who have not exhibited their Claims against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey & John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the 2d Day of July next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the said Town-Council for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 2d June, 1794.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNE PHILLIPS, of Middletown, Spinster, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Adjustment;—and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment within Three Months, from this Date, otherwise they will be prosecuted by

JOSEPH MARTIN, Executor.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

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—— Nancy, Collins,	Sag-harbour
—— Arvin, Durfee,	Ditto
Schooner Hannah, Allin,	New-York
Sloop Randolph, Hathaway,	Sag harbor
Schooner Betsey, Champlin,	Havanna
—— Columbia, Carr,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Hind,	St. Bartholomew
Sloop Rising Sun, Slocum,	Vienna
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Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
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Bar-Iron,
Nail-Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Cabooses and Stoves,
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Flour,
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*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

Christop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON —— For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Town-Council of the Town of Newport to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; late of Pomfret, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice to all Persons who have not exhibited their Claims against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey & John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the 2d Day of July next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the said Town-Council for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 2d June, 1794.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNE PHILLIPS, of Middletown, Spinster, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Adjustment;—and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment within Three Months, from this Date, otherwise they will be prosecuted by

JOSEPH MARTIN, Executor.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

From the NEW-YORK DIARY.

FORTIFICATION SONG.

[*To cheer up those classes of Citizens, who unused to labour at the spade and barrow, might tire their patriotism by working at the several Forts; a New York bard has presented them with the following Song.*]

Tune—"Hearts of Oak."

YE friends of your country, the summons attend,
Be this your employment, your joy and your pride,
Your Heav'n granted rights to preserve and defend,
And the *Spirits of Freemen* your labours shall guide.

CHORUS.

Our country demands us—her call we obey,
Let's work and be merry,
We'll never be weary,
While *Freedom* and *Glory* our labours repay.

Let vassals by despots be kidnap'd and press'd;
Let leagues compel them to labour and fight;
The spirit that warms an American breast
Impels to the *duty* he claims as his *right*.
Our country demands, &c.

Slaves and *Tyrants* shall view with dismay and surprise,
The walls of defiance by *citizens* built;
There high shall the *standard of liberty* rise,
Undisgrac'd by compulsion, untainted by guilt.
Our country demands, &c.

Thence *Freedom* her thunders unerring shall aim;
Thence her red glowing bullets shall blaze in their flight;
And our foes see their black floating hells in a flame,
While none shall escape to run off by the light.
Our country demands, &c.

No quarrel we seek, blood and treasure to spend;
But this we resolve—'tis our boast and our pride—
Our *wrongs* to avenge, and our *rights* to defend,
With the SPIRIT OF FREEDOM our actions to guide.
Our country demands, &c.

Just Opened,

And now selling, at their usual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND SON,

At the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

A compleat Assortment of

English, India, and *American*

GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, all Colours, from 5*s.* to the best superfine,
Kerseymeres,
Nankeens, plain and striped,
Velvets,
Jeans and Fustians,
Satin Beavers,
Royal Ribs and Denims,
Jacket Shapes,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Irish Linens,
White & brown Sheetings,
Muslins and Muslinets,
Lawns and Cambricks,
Lutestrings and Modes,
Satins and Pelongs,
Sarcenets and Persians,
Satinets, Lastings, and Florentines,
Morseens and Russells,
Tabereens and Calamancoes,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Worsted, Cotton, Thread and Silk Hose,
Sagathies and Ginghams,
Handkerchiefs, of all Descriptions,
Muslin Cravats,
Shirting & Apron Checks,
Shawls,
Floor and Table-Carpeting,
English Stays,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Beaver, Castor & Felt Hats,
Town made Stuff Shoes,
Ready made Sailors' Clothing,
Fans and Gloves,
Quarto, common & Pocket Bibles,
Psalms and Hymn Books,
Webster's Institutes,
Testaments & Dictionaries,
School-Masters' Assistants,
Writing Paper,
Looking-Glasses & Pewter,
Weaver's Slays,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
and sundry other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Home-made CLOTH, and PRODUCE, will be received in Pay, equal to Cash.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

For SALE, by

Gibbs & Channing,

A CONSIGNMENT of Calicoes and Chintzes, of the newest and most elegant Patterns, and low priced Irish Linens by the Piece or Package.—Also, English sail Cloth of the first Fabric from No. 1 to No. 8.

Newport, May 20th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABELLA SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 18, 1794.

James Center

Begs Leave to inform his Customers and others, that he has just received,

A fresh Supply of Perfumery,

VIZ.—

MARCHAL and common Hair-Powder; hard and soft Pomatum; Wash Balls and Shaving Soap; Gentlemens' and Lady's Turtle Shell Combs; Ivory Ditto, of the first Quality; Horn Ditto, of every Kind; Teeth, Buckle, and shaving Brushes; Down and Silk Puffs; shaving Boxes compleat; Razors of all Prices, with and without Cases; Hair Ribbon, the real Kind; Court Plaister; Smelling Salts, and Turnbull's Teeth-Powder; Curling, Crisping, and Pinching Irons; Silk Purses; Paste and common Shoe Blacking; the Essences of Bergamot, Lavender, and Lavender-Water, in small Bottles; Bones, of a good Kind.

A handsome Assortment of Lady's Braids.—Likewise on Hand, Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys.—Also Bamboos, and other Walking Sticks.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

WANTED to purchase, a good CHAISE-HORSE.—Inquire of the Printer.

A Four-Wheel CHAISE,

FOR One or Two Horses, and a Ready CHAISE-HORSE, for Sale.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 26, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21st of the 6th Month next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

TWO Lots of LAND, on the Point, with a large Dwelling House and Store thereon, late the Property of SIMEON POTTER of Swanzey.—Conditions to be made known at the Place and Time of Sale, if not disposed of before.—For further Particulars, inquire of

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, the 17th of 5th Month, 1794.

TO LET,

A Convenient HOUSE (and the Rents appropriated to Repairs) adjoining, Westerly, the House occupied by the Subscriber with a Yard, Water &c. and Possession given immediately—Inquire of

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, June 2, 1794.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.—Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.—She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors, &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of PELEG BARKER, Esq; deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make speedy Payment, to

PELEG BARKER, Executor.

Newport, June 2, 1794.

Whereas *Peleg Peckham*, of South Kingstown, being unwell, and not able to do his Business, hath empowered the Subscriber to call on those indebted to him to settle the same—I do therefore notify them to come, and make immediate Payment, to prevent further Trouble.

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Tanner.*

26th of 5th Month, 1794.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOB DURFEE, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent—hereby give Notice, that we shall attend at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Howland, Innholder, on the last Saturday of this Instant, and the Five following Months, from 2 to 5 o'Clock, P. M.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND, THOMAS DURFEE, } *Commissioners.*

May 1, 1794.

We the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHILIP TRAFTON, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof to the said Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the abovesaid Time.

JACOB RICHARDSON,
JONATHAN WILSON.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

ALICE TRAFTON, *Administ.*

Newport, June 2, 1794.

Fresh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by

Philip Robinson,

At his Shop, in Thames-street.

THOSE who are desirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well chosen GOODS, are desired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

ALSO,

An elegant Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, just come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown, Dell and common yellow Ochre, Spruce Yellow, Spanish White, Verdegrease, Best Prussian Blue, India & Venitian Red, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Umber, &c.

ALSO,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled, Lamp Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, White Vitriol, Chair Varnish, Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar-Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9's, 7 and 8's, 6 WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small additional Assort of HARD-WARE.

N B Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Piece, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel, Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Case or Gallon, Molasses by the Hogshead, and Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Also, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very suitable for a small Family.—One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil-minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:—In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

WHEREAS the Honorable Joseph Dorr, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester, has allowed a further Time of Six Months, from the fifth Day of February 1794, to the Creditors of the Estate of JAMES TANNER, late of Worcester, Gentleman, deceased, insolvent, to bring in their Claims to the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the said Joseph Dorr, to examine the same: This is to give Notice, that we will attend for the Purpose aforesaid, at the House of Ephraim Moner, Innholder, in Worcester, on the first Monday in June, July and August next, from One o'Clock in the Afternoon until Eight o'Clock.

SAMUEL FLAGG,
BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, } *Commissioners.*

Worcester, 19th May, 1794.

From the NEW-YORK DIARY.

FORTIFICATION SONG.

[*To cheer up those classes of Citizens, who unused to labour at the spade and barrow, might tire their patriotism by working at the several Forts; a New York bard has presented them with the following Song.*]

Tune—"Hearts of Oak."

YE friends of your country, the summons attend,
Be this your employment, your joy and your pride,
Your Heav'n granted rights to preserve and defend,
And the *Spirits of Freemen* your labours shall guide.

CHORUS.

Our country demands us—her call we obey,
Let's work and be merry,
We'll never be weary,
While *Freedom* and *Glory* our labours repay.

Let vassals by despots be kidnap'd and press'd;
Let scourges compel them to labour and fight;
The spirit that warms an American breast
Impels to the *duty* he claims as his *right*.
Our country demands, &c.

Slaves and *Tyrants* shall view with dismay and surprise,
The walls of defiance by *citizens* built;
There high shall the *standard of liberty* rise,
Undisgrac'd by compulsion, untainted by guilt.
Our country demands, &c.

Thence *Freedom* her thunders unerring shall aim;
Thence her red glowing bullets shall blaze in their flight;
And our foes see their black floating hells in a flame,
While none shall escape to run off by the light.
Our country demands, &c.

No quarrel we seek, blood and treasure to spend;
But this we resolve—'tis our boast and our pride—
Our *wrongs* to avenge, and our *rights* to defend,
With the SPIRIT OF FREEDOM our actions to guide.
Our country demands, &c.

Just Opened,

And now selling, at their usual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND SON,

At the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

A compleat Assortment of

English, India, and *American*

GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, all Colours, from 3*s.* to the best superfine,
Kerseymeres,
Ninkeens, plain and striped,
Velvets,
Jeans and Fustians,
Satin Beavers,
Royal Ribs and Denims,
Jacket Shapes,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Irish Linens,
White & brown Sheetings,
Muslins and Muslinets,
Lawns and Cambricks,
Lutestrings and Modes,
Satins and Pelongs,
Sarcenets and Persians,
Satinets, Lastings, and Florentines,
Moreens and Russells,
Tabereens and Calamancoes,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Worsted, Cotton, Thread and Silk Hose,
Sagathies and Ginghams,
Handkerchiefs, of all Descriptions,
Muslin Cravats,
Shirting & Apron Checks,
Shawls,
Floor and Table-Carpeting,
English Stays,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Beaver, Castor & Felt Hats,
Town-made Stuff Shoes,
Ready made Sailors' Clothing,
Fans and Gloves,
Quarto, common & Pocket Bibles,
Psalms and Hymn Books,
Webster's Institutes,
Testaments & Dictionaries,
School-Masters' Assistants,
Writing-Paper,
Looking-Glasses & Pewter,
Weaver's Slays,
Cotton and Wool Cards, and sundry other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Home-made CLOTH, and PRODUCE, will be received in Pay, equal to Cash.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

For SALE, by

Gibbs & Channing,

A CONSIGNMENT of Calicoes and Chintzes, of the newest and most elegant Patterns, and low priced Irish Linens by the Piece or Package.—Also, English Sail Cloth of the first Fabric from No. 1 to No. 8.

Newport, May 20th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 4, 1794.

James Center

Begs Leave to inform his Customers and others, that he has just received,

A fresh Supply of Perfumery,

VIZ.—

MARCHAL and common Hair-Powder; hard and soft Pomatum; Wash Balls and Shaving Soap; Gentlemens' and Lady's Turtle Shell Combs; Ivory Ditto, of the first Quality; Horn Ditto, of every Kind; Teeth, Buckle, and shaving Brushes; Down and Silk Puffs; shaving Boxes compleat; Razors of all Prices, with and without Cases; Hair Ribbon, the best Kind; Court Plaister; Smelling Salts, and Turnbull's Teeth-Powder; Curling, Crisping, and Pinching Irons; Silk Purses; Patent and common Shoe Blacking; the Essence of Bergamot, Lavender, and Lavender-Water, in small Bottles; Hones, of a good Kind.

A handsome Assortment of Lady's Braids.—Likewise on Hand, Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys.—Also Bamboo, and other Walking Sticks.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

WANTED to purchase, a good CHAISE HORSE.—Inquire of the Printer.

A Four-Wheel CHAISE,

FOR One or Two Horses, and a Ready CHAISE HORSE, for Sale.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 26, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21st of the 6th Month next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

TWO Lots of LAND, on the Point, with a large Dwelling House and Store thereon, late the Property of SIMEON POTTER, of Swansey.—Conditions to be made known at the Place and Time of Sale, if not disposed of before.—For further Particulars, inquire of

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, the 17th of 5th Month, 1794.

TO LET,

A Convenient HOUSE (and the Rents appropriated to Repairs) adjoining, Westerly, the House occupied by the Subscriber with a Yard, Water &c. and Possession given immediately—Inquire of

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, June 2, 1794.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.—Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.—She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors, &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of PELEG BARKER, Esq; deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make speedy Payment, to

PELEG BARKER, Executor.

Newport, June 2, 1794.

Whereas *Peleg Peckham,* of South Kingstown, being unwell, and not able to do his Business, hath empowered the Subscriber to call on those indebted to him to settle the same—I do therefore notify them to come, and make immediate Payment, to prevent further Trouble.

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Tanner.*

26th of 5th Month, 1794.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOB DURFEE, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent—hereby give Notice, that we shall attend at the Dwelling-House of Benjamin Howland, Innholder, on the last Saturday of this Instant, and the Five following Months, from 2 to 5 o'Clock, P. M.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND } *Commissioners.*
THOMAS DURFEE, }

May 1, 1794.

We the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHILIP TRAFTON, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof to the said Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the abovesaid Time.

JACOB RICHARDSON,
JONATHAN WILSON.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

ALICE TRAFTON, *Administ.*

Newport, June 2, 1794.

Fresh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by

Philip Robinson,

At his Shop, in Thames-street.

THOSE who are desirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well chosen GOODS, are desired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

ALSO,

An elegant Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, just come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown, best and common yellow Ochre, Spruce Yellow, Spanish White, Verdegrease, Best Prussian Blue, India & Venitian Red, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Umber, &c.

ALSO,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled, Lamp Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, White Vitriol, Chair Varnish, Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar-Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N B Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Piece, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel, Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Case or Gallon, Molasses by the Hogshead, and Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 4 Years old, and well found.

Also, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very suitable for a small Family.—One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMONDS, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 187 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1774, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil-minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:—In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

WHEREAS the Honorable Joseph Dorr, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester, has allowed a further Time of Six Months, from the fifth Day of February 1794, to the Creditors of the Estate of JAMES TANNER, late of Worcester, Gentleman, deceased, insolvent, to bring in their Claims to the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the said Joseph Dorr, to examine the same: This is to give Notice, that we will attend for the Purpose aforesaid, at the House of Ephraim Moher, Innholder, in Worcester, on the first Monday in June, July and August next, from One o'Clock in the Afternoon until Eight o'Clock.

SAMUEL FLAGG, } Commissioners.
BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, }

Worcester, 19th May, 1794.